

A POUND OF SATISFACTION IS WORTH A TON OF TALK
Our values in clothing and furnishings do most of our talking.
ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS OF FASHION.
MARX BROS. & HESS.
The Store That Makes Good

MARKETS

CINCINNATI LIVESTOCK.
Cleveland, March 18.—Hogs—2,500; 5c lower; hewies and mediums 7.10; 7.15; mixed, lights and yorkers 7.20; pigs 6.35.
Cattle—35 cars; steady to shade low.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK.
Louisville, Ky., March 18.—Cattle—Receipts 330; 237.
Hogs—Receipts 6,000; 4.97.10.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.
New York, March 18.—Flour—Dull and easy.
Pork—Firm. 17.25@17.75.
Lard—Firm. 9.25@9.35.
@17.75.

Butter—Raw, quiet; centrifugals, 96 test, 4.52; milk, 4.50; cream, 4.50; refined, quiet; cut loaf 6.50; crushed, 6.40; powdered 5.70@5.80; granulated 5.60@5.75.

Coffee—Rio No. 7 on the spot 14 1-2.

Tallow—Quiet; city 6; country 5 3-4 @ 6 1-4.

Hay—Firm; clover 1.37 1-2; No. 3 1.10@1.15; timothy 1.10@1.15.
Dressed poultry—Quiet; turkeys 12 @ 21; chickens 18 @ 21 1-2; fowls 16 @ 16 1-2; ducks 14 @ 22.

Live poultry—Dull; geese 8 @ 10; ducks 17; fowls 16 1-2 @ 17; turkeys 15 @ 20; roosters 16 1-2; chickens 13.
Cheese—Firm; state milk, common to specials, 16 @ 19; skims, common to specials, 7 1-2 @ 15.

Butter—Firm; receipts 4,416; creamery extra 30; state dairy tubs 23 @ 29; imitation creamery firsts 26.
Eggs—Steady; receipts 13,149; nearly white fancy 26 @ 27; nearly mixed fancy 22 @ 23 1-2; fresh firsts 22 @ 23 1-2.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.
East Buffalo, N. Y., March 18.—Cattle—Receipts 1,235; market active; prime steers 8 @ 8.15; butcher grades 5.50 @ 6.50; cows 3 @ 3.50.
Calves—Receipts 1,000; market is slow, 5c lower; calf to calves 6 @ 9.50.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 14,000; market active; choice lambs 7.75 @ 8; cull to fair 6 @ 7.50; yearlings 6 @ 7; sheep 2 @ 6.25.

Hogs—Receipts 8,500; market active; yorkers 7.25 @ 7.55; pigs 6.50; mixed 7.50 @ 7.55; heavy 7.40 @ 7.50; roughs 6 @ 6.50; stags 5 @ 5.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.
Chicago, March 18.—Hogs—Receipts 53,000; market slow, 5 @ 10c lower; mixed and butchers 6.55 @ 6.95; rough heavy 6.55 @ 6.95 1-2; rough heavy 6.45 @ 6.75; light 6.40 @ 6.92 1-2; pigs 4.75 @ 4.85.
Cattle—Receipts 27,000; market is steady to 10c lower; beefs 5 @ 8.75; cows and heifers 2.55 @ 6.60; stockers and feeders 4 @ 6.20; Texans 4.60 @ 5.00; calves 5.75 @ 8.25.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000; market is steady; natives 3.75 @ 5.55; western 4.25 @ 5.60; lambs, active, 5.25 @ 7.50; western 5.75 @ 7.60.

TOLEDO GRAIN.
Toledo, O., March 18.—Wheat—Cash 1.00 1-4; May 1.01 3-8; July 1.00 1-8; September 98.
Corn—Cash 69 3-4; May 72; July 72 3-4.
Oats—Cash 1-4; May 55 3-8; July 59 3-4; September 43 3-4.
Rye—Cash 92.
Cloverseed—Cash and March 12.50; April and No. 2, 12.15; No. 3, 12.00; rejected 12.50.

Ashtabula—Cash and March 12.12 1-2; Timothy—Cash and March 1.07 1-2; Butter, eggs and hay—Unchanged.

CHICAGO GRAIN.
Chicago, March 18.—Wheat—May up 1-4; July up 1-8.
Corn—May up 1-8; July up 3-4.
Oats—May up 1-4; July unchanged.
Provisions higher.
Wheat—May open 1.01 3-4, close 1.01 1-2; July open 98, close 98 1-8.
Corn—May open 69 1-2, close 70 5-8; July open 70 1-4, close 70 1-2.
Oats—May open 52 1-2, close 52 3-4; July open 48 1-4, close 48 3-4.
Pork—May open 16.00, close 16.00; July open 16.30, close 16.45.
Lard—May open 9.40, close 9.47; July open 9.57, close 9.67.
Ribs—May open 8.97, close 9.05; July open 9.07, close 9.15.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 18.—Cattle—Receipts 115 cars; market 15c higher; choice 7.50 @ 8.15; good 6.75 @ 7.50; fair 6.25 @ 6.50; veal calves 5.00 @ 5.50.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts 15 double-decks; market 15c higher; prime wethers 7.50 @ 8; good mixed 5.25 @ 5.55; fair mixed 4.50 @ 5.15; spring lambs 5 @ 7.50.

Hogs—Receipts double-decks; market 10c lower; prime heavy hogs 7.45; mediums 7.45; heavy yorkers 7.45; light yorkers 6.90 @ 7.20; pigs 6 @ 6.50; roughs 6 @ 6.40; stags 5 @ 5.50.

Cut Rate Meat Market
Buehler Bros.
122 East Center Street

Perfumery—
The Lady or Miss who is particular finds in this stock of high grade perfumes, a line of odors that are fragrant and true to name, and appeal to her sense of refinement.

TSCHANEN BROS.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.
Wheat 94
Corn 62
Oats 51

AN ITALIO-AMERICAN RECEIPT

HERE'S da priza baby, leetla Jeem!
Looks, meena, Wat you theenka leen?

Here's da seed Estellan,
Wen'et grow ento a man,
Well be gooda Merican.

Nevra was a keed more fat,
How you 'pose to come by dat?
Mebbe so you theenk eet meek!

Mak' heen sheen so not like weel,
Mebbe, too, you theenk eet's meat,
Mak' heen solid. Not a beet!

No soch Merican food,
Eva mak' a keed so good,
Ket you gotta baby too!

I weell tel you wat you do,
Here nes gran' receipt' for you:
Aska for "Estellan spaghat'!"

But, eet you no remembra dat,
Meriana word for eet es "noodle."
So you no forget, paste eet een your hat—
"Noodle," "noodle," "noodle!"

Dere you gotta food'll
Mak' your babies beek an' strong an' fat!

Look, da priza baby, leetla Jeem!
Tak' heem, meester; tak' an' feela heem.
See heem smile at you dere,
Wata for you look so scare?

Weeth your nose up een da air?
You need no be 'fraid, my frand,
At so smilla "Blacka Hlanda."

Dere? Mebbe so, but dirt
On da out! don'ta hurt.
Son'times eet es good, you know,
So da leetla plants can grow.

Only kinch ditta dat can
Spoil da Merican man,
Eva da kind da worksa een,
Deep, deep, ondrasat da skeen.

Not moech fear for dat so long
We can keep da babies strong.
So I seeng my leetla song:

Aska for "Estellan spaghat'!"
But, eet you no remembra dat,
Meriana word for eet es "noodle."
So you no forget, paste eet een your hat—
"Noodle," "noodle," "noodle!"

Dere you gotta food'll
Mak' your babies beek an' strong an' fat.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

Educational Systems.
"Look here," said the father, "every page of your book is covered with ink prints."

"It's an accident," replied the young student.

"Well, it is some relief to hear that. There have been so many changes in handwriting that I was afraid they had decided to make a clean sweep and substitute the Bertillon system."

—Baltimore American.

Very Tired!

Johnnie—Auntie, my eyelids won't stand up any longer.—Journal Amusements.

Not Reassured.

It was a dark morning and Mr. Dorkins was groping around in the basement when somebody suddenly flashed a dark lantern on him. Mechanically he threw up his hands. "I'm the gas meter inspector," explained the intruder, whereupon Mr. Dorkins held his hands up still higher.—Chicago Tribune.

Advice to Youth.

"The easiest way to acquire a fortune is to inherit it from your father.—Omaha World-Herald.

On Second Thought.

"You know," said the Chinese philosopher, "that our nation really invented gunpowder."

"Yes," replied the court official, "and when I see the trouble we are having I can't help thinking it was rather foolish of us."—Washington Star.

True to Type.

"See those two children?" exclaimed the New England mother. "What in the world are they doing?"

"Swapping horses out of their Noah's ark," the father reported, after investigating.—Buffalo Express.

Tenses.

Teacher—Tommie, what is the future of "I give?"

Tommie—"You take."—Life.

The Lady or Miss who is particular finds in this stock of high grade perfumes, a line of odors that are fragrant and true to name, and appeal to her sense of refinement.

TSCHANEN BROS.

DRUGS BOOKS STATIONERY

RAKE OFF OF THE TARIFF BARONS

Five Dollars For Each Dollar of Revenue Received.

Columbus, O., March 18.—The present tariff law raises about \$330,000,000 a year which goes into the treasury of the United States. It is estimated by statisticians that every time one dollar goes into the treasury of the United States under the high protective system about \$5 goes into the pockets of the tariff barons. If that be true, the high protective system costs the people of the United States about one billion and a half a year.

It is a gross outrage upon the taxpayers of the land. The Democratic theory is, and always has been, that in adjusting the tariff in order to raise the revenue, the highest rates ought to be levied on luxuries, the lowest on all the necessities of life, and that the tariff should be adjusted so that the Democratic party, which they get possession of the White House, the senate and house of representatives at the same time.

In the United States with its changeable climate, woolen blankets and clothing are absolutely necessary to comfort and to health. The rich and the poor alike must have them, and yet on blankets nine feet long valued at over 40 cents per foot the rates of the Payne-Adair bill are 23 cents per foot specific plus 50 per cent, and valorem. Worked out into an ad valorem rates they amounted in 1904 to a tax of 182 1-2 per cent.

To make it still plainer, when you go into a store and buy a blanket for \$2.82 1-2, one dollar is what the blanket is worth; the other \$1.82 1-2 is what you pay for the privilege of wearing a dollar for a blanket that is only worth a dollar.

In 1907 there was imported into the United States only \$40,200 worth of that sort of blankets, on which the government collected a tariff of \$90.53. The rates are prohibitive. During that year millions of dollars worth of that sort of blankets were used in the United States; domestic blankets, to the value of which was added the tariff, not one cent of which went into the United States treasury, and every cent of which went into the pockets of the tariff barons.

This, it seems, would explain, in part, why this country is producing multi-millionaires faster than any other country on the globe.

State School Commissioner Miller, who along with other Democratic state officers, has been striving to make this administration a model of efficiency, is preparing a new course of study for the rural schools of Ohio. A year ago, there was a movement for such a course, but it resulted in a small curriculum that had no answer to the purpose for which it was intended.

The Miller code will go into details and will embrace not only subjects, but will give text books and methods of teaching so that instruction will be easier imparted and received. Both the teachers and pupils will be benefited.

Each year one-fourth of the teachers in the country schools are new and consequently inexperienced, so that hereafter they will be relieved of one difficult task.

The speeches of all ultra-progressive leaders before the constitutional convention, Colonel Bryan's and Roosevelt's among them, all give additional testimony that the administration of Governor Harmon, set forth a list of the constructive and progressive legislation he has secured for the people of Ohio and held it as a record that has never been excelled by any governor.

A resolution offered by Senator R. Y. McCreary, of Mansfield, and which was unanimously adopted, reads in part: "We, the Democrats of the Fourteenth congressional district and as representatives of the central executive, congressional and judicial committees of the several counties composing said district of Ohio, hereby approve and commend the administration of Governor Harmon, because his candid promises and the platform declarations have been fulfilled by executive and legislative performance, so that we challenge comparison with any previous administration of either political party in Ohio or elsewhere."

"He has placed a premium on honesty and efficiency in public office. He has placed the governorship upon a new plane of dignity and importance; he has attracted the attention of the entire nation as an executive by an honest, efficient, fearless and business-like administration of public affairs. He has redeemed the state of Ohio by two successful elections, being returned as his own successor by 100,000 majority, as a tribute to his wise discernment, painstaking care, courage and fidelity to the people in the discharge of the great duties entrusted to him, so that at the latest state convention he was unanimously endorsed by the delegates as Ohio's candidate for the Democratic nomination for president."

In its issue of March 15, a Cincinnati Enquirer editorial in referring to a recent speech by Senator Pomerehne extolling Republican attorney generals for the non-enforcement of anti-trust laws, the following statement was made:

"The senator can not fairly and logically attack Republican attorney generals for not destroying trusts and then excuse or apologize for, sustain or defend a Democratic attorney general for a still more dismal and inglorious failure to do so."

"The record of his candidate for president while attorney general of the United States shows no trusts destroyed, etc."

Compare this statement by John R. McLean, owner of the Enquirer, made while his mind is embittered by the memory of political ambitions stifled so late as 1911, not by the man he is fighting, but by the party through their representatives, with what the said Enquirer Dec. 30, 1907. Then the sting of a political defeat did not inspire his statement which reads: "The Hon. Judson Harmon, our townsman, who has a record in which the people of this, the state of his activities, take abiding pride, and who has achieved record in important federal positions, has been the subject of frequent commendatory allusions in this paper in connection with the principal honor of the country, as a lawyer in public and private practice, as judge of the common pleas and superior courts, as attorney general of the United States, as a publicist and a public speaker, and as a straight-forward, honest, and a safe-guarder of the society of man, he is a leader and originator, and not a follower."

Governor Harmon made his record as attorney general of the United States and retired from office before John R. McLean made the above statement, so that he has done nothing officially, as attorney general, since that would be a cause for this sudden change.

THE DRAINAGE CONGRESS

Chicago, March 18.—Effort to bring about national patriotism in the drainage and reclamation of the swamp lands in the United States as proposed is declared by Edmund T. Perkins, acting president of the National Drainage Congress, in a letter he has written to President Taft in view of the chief executive to attend the next meeting of the organization at New Orleans, April 19 to 23. His letter is significant from the fact that Mr. Perkins for years was the engineer of the reclamation service. He wrote:

"The National Drainage Congress was organized in Chicago, December, 1911, to supplement the work of the Irrigation Congress now in session, the reclamation of our swamp and overflow lands as the Irrigation Congress has accomplished the irrigation of the arid lands of the West."

"The present effort of the drainage congress is to obtain the creation of a national commission which shall make surveys and estimates of cost, and work out a comprehensive plan of national reclamation in connection with the swamp states. This does not mean that the government shall be involved in the reclamation of these swamp lands as it is in the reclamation of the arid lands."

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FINE SERMONS PREACHED SUNDAY

Rev. J. W. Miles Interests Large Congregation Sunday Morning.

SERMON ABOUT MISSIONS

Large Collection Taken For the Support of the Gospel.

Rev. D. N. Kelly Delivers an Eloquent Discourse on the Subject of "The Peerless Pearl," Tells of the Three Great Parables.

Rev. J. W. Miles preached an eloquent sermon on the subject "Partial Knowledge," at the evening service held at the United Brethren church, Sunday evening.

He took for his text, the words found in the ninth and tenth verses of the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians: "For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect has come, that which is in part shall be done away." Rev. Miles began his sermon, by dividing his subject into four parts. "The first kind of partial knowledge," he said, "is one that is necessary."

The knowledge of the highest intelligent creatures, must, by the necessity of nature, be partial. What he knows, is nothing as compared to knowledge, and still less with the unknowable. "Who by searching can find out God?" Rev. Miles then spoke of the many things in nature which the mind of man is not able to fathom.

"The second kind of partial knowledge is that which is a calamity. Our necessary ignorance is not a calamity, on the contrary, it is a benediction. Ignorance of true ethics, of political economy, or agriculture, of rules of health, a condition of true religion, entails incalculable ignorance. Ignorance of these things is the night, the winter of the intellect."

The third kind of partial knowledge is that which is sinful. A partial knowledge of our moral condition, of the means of God and the means of redemption, when a full knowledge of these things is attainable, is a sin. Ignorance of Christ is a sin of ordinary heinousness. It is a calamity to the heathen and a crime to us.

The fourth kind of partial knowledge is that which is beneficial. That is our ignorance of the future. Were the whole of our life to be spread out before us, with all its trials and tribulations, life would be intolerable. It is mercy that hath woven the veil which hides our future from us.

At Wesley Church.
Rev. D. N. Kelly of the Wesley Methodist church, preached the following sermon at the Sunday morning service, on the subject of "The Peerless Pearl."

The text was one of a series of parables describing the kingdom. The first parable describes the kingdom as a treasure hid in a field. When a man discovered the treasure he bought the field. The second tells of a merchant who was seeking the best pearls, and finding one of great value, sold all he had and bought it. The third is that of the fisherman who cast the net and brought it in full of fish.

The Bible uses the most up-to-date method of teaching, namely, the object method. Two great lessons of guidance are taught by Job. Faith by Abraham, love and devotion by Ruth. Thus three parables give three phases of the kingdom.

The text teaches that the kingdom of the Christ of the kingdom is of sufficient worth that it pays to seek Him and if necessary to sell all in order to possess Him.

The things of life that are of great value are those that have taken the greatest personal effort. All life proves this. In the realm of literature effort counts for much. We do not get literary men talent or genius yet their greatest genius was that of hard work. Artistic taste is developed by hard work. The scientist is a man of effort. The great scientific discoveries have spent their life blood perfecting their work. The man who discovered the process by which porcelain is made spent days without sleep and food. He even used his furniture to keep up the fire in the furnace. Character is no exception to this rule. It is not the result of a momentary ecstasy, but of hard effort. A squab is matured in a few weeks, a gink oak in centuries. It is a long road from the man in the gutter to the perfect pillar in the temple of God. Even the song of God was made perfect through suffering.

There are three facts evident in the Christ. Personality, power and promise. Personality is that wide indelible something that differentiates one from the other. It makes individuality. A man without a personality is a sort of machine. Real personality is attractive. It attracts by its silent force. If the rays of the sun could be centered upon the earth they would lift a plate of iron that covered the earth surface. 240 feet thick, to a height of one mile, thus with Christ: "If I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me." His power is everywhere evident. Evil spirits were driven out. Men were lifted out of lives of blackness